[CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.] back, to yield the possession of their native hated invader. The mute prayers of milito are with them, that their swords may are been south. Northern hordes, hopelessly broken, from the soil of the

Northern hordes, hopelessly broken, from are back the south.

One great victory in a pitched batt!

One great victory in a pitched batt!

of incalculable value to the "are of the South, I will disperse at one;" are of the South, I will disperse at one; "are of the South, I will disperse at one;" are of the South, I will disperse the service of the service of

Signature of the state of the property and personal fiberty, in a blind rage for forward and dupes all respect for laws, or constitutions or compacts, for the rights of preperty and personal liberty, in a blind rage for forward ways and a personal liberty, in a blind rage for forward ways and then on attle in this frantic and wicked war.

Defreie begitner two lastics, or a series of battles woo but the prepended was a series of the North, will on more or the property in the series of the North, will on more or the property in the series of the recompact of America by the solidors of George III. The retrain from Long Island, the Fritish occupation of New York; the treason of Arnoff—so like that of the Johnsons of Tennessee, and the Holts of Kersucky, and the Batrs of Missouri—the terrible whiter of Washington's ragged and bareforded troops in New Jersey, were trials under which the corrage of the Revolution rose, attemptions are given and bareforded troops in New Jersey, were trials under which the corrage of the Revolution rose, attemptions and bareford twistich of the strongle at last with a debt which has weighted heavily on her people ever since, although England wastangthy in cemparison, with the Northern States now, and the South has new thrice the population and ten times the resources of the thirteen-wheel coolesies. They have now the same cause—a country, life, liberty, and projecty to maintain against a war of tyramy, desolation, and proscription, such as England, in her rage at-relicion never attempted or threatened. The war for in dependence, for civil and political rights in the South, has become a war against a bloodythristy tyramy, and a remover sure of submission without the presence at all points, always, of superior force. It is the war for long and a submit the south has hearitistoole from the robber.

Such a war is never ended by defeats in the field. It is the war of a race for existence, and the armies which with battles over them, and an above the range of superior force. It is not a fine

reverse, and renew to each other and in our own hearts the pledge of undying faithfulness to the cause.

OUR VICTORY.

[From the Memphis Avalanche.]

The sunlight of victory has burst the clouds of war, shedding its glory on Southern arms. The Southern flag proudly floats over the prostrate foe. The opening action of the first great battle for Southern independence has been fought and won. The insolent invaders of Virginia soil bits the dust—their pade corses strew the field of their discomiture. Advancing to fancied conquest, they have been requised and slaughtered. The hangity North has received a bloody lesson—has felt the weight of the Southern arm upitfied in the defence of Southern soil—has received a foretaste of the retribution that awaits her in the prosecution of her intquitous scheme of subjugation. The vain and supercilious Scott. Virginia's recreati and fratricidal son, has received his first rebuil; the laure's have been from from his brow; his deep laid plans have miscarriet, his prestice is gone.

Lincola and his cabal of conspirators, while concecting their infernal plots against the fives and liberties of the Southern people, have been fung in their teeth; the thunders of our cannon have mingled with the noive of their debates; their voice of hundreds of thousands of their devaluation of the subject of the slaughter of thousands of their hired assassins; they have turned pale as they listened to the shout of victory ringing out from the threats of victorious freemen; and we trust that, ere long, the whole erew of conspirators will be caged and exhibited as a speciacle to a scoffing universe.

will deciged and exhibited as a spectacle to a sceffing universe.

Fresh laurels garland the brows of Beauregard and Bonham—names that will live in the history of the Southern republic, that will descend to the latest generation, emblazoned with glory. Immortal henor rests upon the brave men, the patriot soldiers of the South, who, nobly breasting the storm of battle, wrested victory from an arrogant foe. They have given the pitch to Southern valor, they have set an example which their compatriots in arms will not fail to emulate; they have given prestige to the Southern arms; they have shown, by their own invincible bravery and glorious success, how the South is to be defended by her unconquerable sous.

which their comparisons in arms will not fail to emalate, they have given pressige to the Southern arms; they have shewn, by their own invincible bravery and gierous shewn, by their own invincible bravery and gierous shewn, by their own invincible bravery and gierous shewn, by their sown invincible bravery and gierous shewn, and the South in the South in

pull's Run,

[From the New Orients Picayune, 503] 19.]

Centreville is a pleasant village midway between Fu fax Court House and that important strategic point which we have beard of late ro much, Manassas Junction the Orange and Alexandrin Railread. Does the real know what a "run" is? For the benefit of the unlearns is such matters we may as well explain that it is a stress of running water, sometime more than a brook and som temp less than a river. In Virginia they charmingly varies beauty of a woodland landscapes and it was an one of these.

THE LATEST ACCOUNTS FROM RICHMOND.

Louisville, Kv., July 25, 1861.

Richmond dates are received of the 22d and Nashville of the 24th. The former give no particulars of the battle of the 24th. The former give no particulars of the battle of the 21st, and the latter only meagre despatches, most of which has been telegraphed.

Of the retreat of the rebel forces from Fairfax Court House and Centreville to Bull's run, and the fight of the 18th, the Richmond Examiner of Saturday suys.—

The retreat from these places were in accordance with orders, Bull's Run being selected as the battle found. Our troops, after firing several hundred rounds, withdrew inorder before advancing on the fee, and fell back on Edil's Run. Here, the retiring forces were met by the Eleventh, Seventeenth and First Virginia regiments, and wanted, expecting to fight at daybreak. At four o'clock in the alternoon the man body of the fee advanced to within half a mile of Bull's run and made several attempts to advance, each time being repulsed with great slaughter. The retreat had every appearance of signal route, they leaving their dead and wounded behind and losing six places of artillery. Two Virginia regiments, pursued onne distance, capturing a number of prisoners.

The enemy in their several advances behaved at first with great spirit, quickly rallying and closing up their worsted columns, but finally broke and gave way under the murderous exceetion of our musketry and artillery.

On Wednerday afternoon despatches were sent to Goneral C. Johnston to repair with a portion of his command to reinforce General Beauregard. The enemy as they advenced displayed accustomed vandalism by burning and destroying villages. Fairfax Court House, Germantown and Centreville were reduced to ashes, men and women flecing in every direction.

The hattle extended along Bull's run to the distance of a mile, and within that space there were left 686 dead and wounded, our loss being 137 in killed, wounded and missing. The missing since returned reduce this to sixty.

The Richmond Whig calls the fight a skirmish of first rate proportions. "We hear that the Provost Marshal re, ports having buried eight hundred and ninety-three of the enemy. Our infantry made a bayonet charge on the enemy which swept all before it." Among the unreported officers killed are George Mure,

of the New Orleans artillery; Majors Harman, Kirby and Smith, of Florida, and Col. Johnston, of South Carolina.

THE REBEL LOSS IN THE BATTLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25, 1861.

Private despatches to gentlemen in this city, from Nashville, say that Jeff. Davis admits in his report to the the Congress of the Confederate States the loss in killed

The same despatch states that Colonel Wade Hampton's South Carolina legion was entirely cut up.

ADDITIONAL NAMES OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

The following is a list of the wounded in the Georgetown

The following is a list of the wounded in the Georgetown Hospital:—
Lieutenant Mason, Second cavalry,
Lieutenant Hopkin, Company B, Sixteenth regiment of New York.
Fred. Wisenburg, Second Michigan regiment.
Jacob Snyder, Third Connecticut regiment.
Philip Lawrence, Second Maine regiment.
Joshua Wifferton, First Michigan regiment.
Thomas Gentiner, Second Maine regiment.
Oropozal L. W. Berby, Second Maine regiment.
W. S. Cornelias, First Michigan regiment.
W. K. Lauten, Second Vermont regiment.
H. K. Lauten, Second Vermont regiment.
J. O. Brien, Second Vermont regiment.
J. O. Brien, Second Artillery,
John Hurd, Second Maine regiment.
J. O. Brien, Second Wiscousin regiment.
C. Bullinger, Second Wiscousin regiment.
C. Bullinger, Second Wiscousin regiment.
W. Kinney, New York Sixty-minth regiment.
John Stratton, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
Charles Hall, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
— Walter, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
— Walter, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
John Ratledge, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
John Ratledge, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
W. Ratherford, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
John Ratledge, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
W. Ratherford, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
W. Ratherford, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
John Ratledge, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
W. Ratherford, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
John B. Groves, New York Thirteenth regiment.
Akid G. Howan, Second Vermont regiment.
H. Nooks, New York First Inchigan regiment.
Jones Thompson, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
Jones Thompson, New York Seventy-minth regiment.
Joseph Connelly, New Yo John Galiegar, Second Maine regiment.
A. G. Howard, Second Vermont regiment.
A. G. Howard, Second Vermont regiment.
Wm. Corrins, New York Seventy-right regiment.
M. S. Nichols, Second Michigan regiment.
— McCommel, New York Jackson Guard.
Hugh Fisher, New York Sixty-ninth regiment. The following are the wounded brought to the Wash-

ngton Infirmary to-day:—
C. E. Hiss, Minnesota First; —— Davidson, do.; — G. E. Hiss, Minister and Connection of the Market Manager and Connection of Second.

E. S. Frank, Connection Second.

Invide Bagechard, Maine Fourth.

William Fary, Messachusetts Figh.

William Fary, Messachusetts Figh.

William Morrison, New York Seventy-ninth.

Emil Kicinschmidt, De Kalb.

G. W. Cocker, Minnesota First; S. A. Farguson, do.;

Panacis Gibson, do.

rancis Gisson, do.

G. Hugh McLaughiln, New York Thirty eighth.
Wm. Frankford, Fire Zounyes.
Themas Crosby, Wisconsin Second.
Seegeant Hoimes, New Hampshire Second.
Lieutenant Zehaus, New York

Sergeant Holmer, New Hamishire Second.
Lieutenant Zehous, New York
C. Theorpson, Ohio First.
J. Nathamiel Wright, New York Twenty-seventh.
Wm. Pavcock, Maine Third.
Lavid Fleming, Zonaves.
Albert Charles, New York Sixteenth.
J. M. Zook, Wiscossin Second.
Timothy Curran, Massachusetts Eleventh.
James Lansaroo, New York Sixteenth.
James Hansaroo, New York Forteenth.
Jelming Simmons, New York Porteenth.
Jeremiah McCarty, Zonaves.
A. K. Kuox, New Jersey Third.
James McCown, Fire Zonaves.
Joseph Fry, Minnesota First.
Hiram Harding, Minnesota First.
C. W. Mutkler, New Jersey First.
James Mahonay, Feter Randail, John Jateke, Stephen
Johnson, John Anozo, Minnesota First.
Captain Whitehouse, Maine Fourth.
John Henningen, Zonaves.
John Conkling, New York Twenty fith.
John O'Cenner, New York Twenty fith.
John O'Cenner, New York Twenty fith.
John O'Cenner, New York Twenty fith.
Martin Wooden, Michigan First.
Sergeant Major Goodwin, Zonaves.
Corporal Williams, Zonaves.
The following is the official list of the killed, wounded and missing in the First and Second regiments of Rhode Island, and of the Second light battery, commanded by Wm. H. Revpolds.

Total, thirty-nine wounded, all of whom will probably

Stepich Brow.

Castgany B.—Lieut. S. R. Knight; private Sim. Constitute, wounded in leg.

Castgany E.—Private L. D. Jencks, wounded; A. B. Petno, log broken by ball near ankle; Corporal Samuel Foster.

Castgany F.—Private A. P. Bashford, wounded, probably dead; Jas. Pollard, Carbineer, sever' by wounded, probably dead; Jas. Probably killed, Edward Helms, Pried and Staff.

Quartermaster wm. L. Bowers, skilled; Captain Samuel J. Smith, killed; Leutenant Stepten, T. Arnold, wounded; Lieutenant Henry Williams, wounded; Lieutenant Issae M. Church, missing, Leutenant Henry C. Ook, wounded; Leutenant Henry Williams, wounded; Lieutenant Issae M. Church, missing, Leutenant Henry C. Ook, wounded; Quartermaster Sergeant Henry C. Ook, wounded; Quartermaster Sergeant Henry C. Jenks, missing.

Cangony B.—(Commanded by Captain Nelson Viall)—Corporal James H. Bishop, wounded; private Michael M. Cabe, do.; do. David S. Shipper, do.; do. Paniel Muir, do.

Cangony B.—(Commanded by Leut, Stephen T. Arnold)—Corporal James H. Bishop, wounded; private Michael M. Cabe, do.; do. David S. Shipper, do.; do. Paniel Muir, do.

Cangony C.—(Commanded by Captain Nelson Viall)—Corporal James H. Bishop, wounded; private Michael M. Cabe, do.; do.; do. David S. Shipper, do.; do. Paniel Muir, do.

Cangony C.—(Commanded by Captain Stillard, Captain S. Man, do.; do.; privates Man, do.; do.; privates Menhand, do.; do.; privates Menhand, do.; do.; privates Menhand, do.; do.; privates Jenna, do.; do.; privates Jenna, do.; do.; priv

manding Ind. R. I. V.

A despatch has been received from J. F. Coulter by
Capt. Archibald Hall, of the port of New York, stating that Capt. James E. Coulter, of Company H, Seventy-ninth regiment of New York State Militia (Highlanders), is but slightly wounded, and not dead, as previously reported.

Agreement of the control of the Heart of the

It was a July morning when Mister Jefferson Brick, All thought of danger scorning, marched in the double quick—

quick—

II.

Marched on toward Manassa , with carpet bag in hand,
To take with Greeley Massa a famous Richmend stand

III.

Quoth he, "I am a soldier who has at running drilled!

I drilled at Solfering—my boots with common drilled! I drilled at Solferine—my boots with fame are filled P'
IV.
"I'm legrned in deep intrenchments; I'm learned in coun

ter-scarp;
Likewise in gab and gablone, and the thousand stringed harp!

harp!"

V.
"So come along, McDowell, and limber out each gun;
Tis you must do the fighting, and I wilk do' the run,
VI.
"Here, by the side of Bull's run, so aprepos in name,
Five shots a minute, your side, ten yards on mine—our
game!"

VII.
"Ho! ho!" laughed Jefferson Davis, to think of Jeff. Brick's
fun.

"Ho! ho! my favorite rebels, come view this famous run."

Will.

McDowell peppered bravely from dawn till set of sun,
The while one Jeff. Brick naively let out to make his run.

IX.

Didst ever see a turtle desert his shell and run?

(I vow, on rhymster's honer, I mean an hard. X.

Didst ever see a mortar let ily at battery gun?
If aye, you have an aye-dear of how our Jeff. Brick run. If aye, you have an aye-dear of how our Jeff. Brick run.

XI.

He ran into his carriage—the carriage horses ran—
And sweat ran down his forehead inside Fort Corcoran.
To view this famous running, McDowell laughed go long,
He quite forgot his battle or the panic stricken throng.

XIII

Jeff. Davis likewise guffawed, but praised that sad mishap,
Caused by one Jeff. Brick's bull run beside Manassa Gap.

XXIII

XIV.
YE MORALE.
When war becomes in carnest, and focs are to be killed, Don't take along a struggler who at running has been drilled.

THE PRIVATEER SUMTER. We have been informed by an officer of the navy that the original name of the Sumter was the Habana, and not the Marquis de la Habana as previously stated.

NEWS FROM PENSACOLA. Lettsville, July 25,-1861.
The latest Pensacola dates report the capture of a small

cloop by the feet, and the arrival on the 19th of the

blockading squadron with provisions, was seized at Bay St Louis on the 20th and a goard put aboard. The blockading squadron at the mouth of the Mississip, pi was remorred on the 20th by the arrival of five war vessels. The force now consists of the Brocklyn, Pow-haiab, Co.orado and four smaller vessels.

NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

Sr Locis, July 20, 1881. Major General Frement arrived here this morning and ook up his quarters at the residence of the late Colorel

book up his quarters at the residence of the late Colorel Brant.

Accounts from Keckek, lowe, say mat several thousand rebes had taken possession of Memphis, Scotland county, M. seouri, on Saturday last, and were entreaching themselves on the apprehension of an attack from about 1,000 Union men, under Colorel Moore, encounped near by.

One thousand stand of arms have been distributed along the Southern border of lowa by Governor Kirkwood. Much excitance activated on the border of both States.

The repelshare disarming the Union men in Northeast Mirsouri.

RETURN OF OHIO TROOPS. The Fourteenth Onio regiment returned to day from Western Virginia, their term of enlistment having expired. They were enthusiastically welcomed. The majority are ready to re-culist for the war after a few weeks furlough. PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

THIRTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

W _SHINGTON, July 25, 1861.

Mr. Gennes, (ren.) of lowa, from the Committee on Naval Affaire, reported a bill to establish an arsenal at Rock Istand, Illinois. Laid over.

Mr. HALE, (rep.) of N. H., from the Committee on Naval
Affairs, reported a resolution that a select committee be
appointed to inquire into the circumstances of the surrender and disposition of the property of the United States
and Navy Yards at Pensacola and Norfolk.

Mr. TRUMBULL, (rep.) of Ill., moved to add, "the Armory
at Harmer Form" in the property of the Committee of t

lution was adopted.

THE UNION TO BE PRESERVED. Mr. CLARK, (rep.) of N. H., offered a joint resolution that we, as representatives of the people and States, here-by declare a strict determination to maintain the su-premacy of the government and the integrity of the Union

by declare a strict determination to maintain the supremacy of the government and the integrity of the Union of these United States. To this end we pledge the entire resources of the government and people, until the rebels submit to the and cease their efforts to destroy the other. Laid over and ordered to be printed.

THE PACIFIC MALEGAD.

Mr. MORRILL, (rep.) of Me., introduced a bill granting lands to the Pacific Railroad Company.

INSTRUCTIONS TO FOREIGN MINISTERS.

Mr. HOWN, (rep.) of Wes., offered a resolution that the President be requested to inform the Senate what instructions have been given to foreign ministers in reference to the rebellion. Agreed to.

INDEMNITY TO STATES.

Mr. SHERMAN, (rep.) of Ohio, from the Committee on Finance, reported back the bill to indemnify the States for expenses incurred to defend the government. Passed.

THE TARMY.

Mr. SIMMONS, (rep.) of R. I., from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the bill to raise the revenue. The bill was taken up.

Mr. SIMMONS proceeded to explain the merits of the amendment, and urged its passage. He said the government must now prepare for all emergencies, and provide for the men who fought so bravely the other day. He said the bravery displayed by the federal troops was worthy of the palmiest days of Rome. He paid as special tribute to the gallantry of the Rode Island soldiers. The people expect us to do our duty, adjourn and go home.

Mr. Halz, (rep.) of N. H., said he wanted it understood that if the newspapers hurried on the late battle.

Mr. FESSENDEN, (rep.) of Me., said we cannot hurry the adjournment. We are here at our own expense, and therefore will be no trouble to the poople. We must perform our duty carefully, as the importance of the crisis demands.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

MILE LEGISLATIVE APPROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

therefore will be no trouble to the people. We must perform our duty carefully, as the importance of the crisis demands.

The bill was then postponed until to-morrow.

THE LEGISLATIVE AFFROPRIATION BILL.

Mr. FESSENDEN made a report from the Conference Committee on the Legislative Appropriation bill.

The report was agreed to, and the bill stands passed.

IRON CLAD SHIPS OF WAR.

Mr. TEN SYCK, (rep.) of N. J., moved to reconsider the vote on the passage of the bill providing for the construction of iron clad steamers, with a view to include in the examination the vessels already in process of construction. The discussion was carried on for some time on the merits of Stevens' battery.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Mr. Johnson, (opp.) of Tehn., moved to take up the resolution be offered yesterday. Agreed to.

Mr. Polls, (opp.) of Mo., moved to amend the resolution, so as to read "that the present civil war has been forced on the country by the disunsinists in the Northern and Southern States," and to strike out what is said about being in arins against the government.

Mr. Collamer, (rep.) of VL.—Does the Sanator know of any disunionists in the Northern States in revoit?

Mr. Polls believed there were disunionists in the North. He had read their speeches and how they made rejoicings over the present state of things.

The amendment was disagreed to by yeas 4, nays 33. Messes. Johnson, of Missouri, Kennedy, Polk and Saulsbury voted in the affirmative.

Mr. Ruck, (opp.) of Min., asked to be excused from voting on any questions which were not purely legislative, Mr. TRUKMELL, (rep.) of Ill., objected to some portion of the phraseology of the resolutions. He said it was proper to subjugate persons in rebelling and war, and for that purpose he moved to strike out the words "in revolt against the capital and the constitution."

Mr. Collamen said that no country was more deladed than us with the words and questitions made from the old speches of men who framed this government. That the States could not be subjugat

Mr. DOLITIE, (rep.) of Wis, suggested the words 'mear the capital,' which would be the fact. It was no cessary to prosecute the war for the maintenance of the Union, and, if necessary to subjugation, capture and hanging; but the purpose of the war was simply the maintenance of the laws and constitution, and it devolved especially on the republican party to defead the constitution.

Mr. WILEY, (Union) of Va., said, after the explanations of Sonators he saw no obsertion to the word treations.

Mr. Wills, (Chion) of va., san, after the explanations of Senators, he saw no objection to the word "subjugation;" but there was a great sensitiveness among many of our State, and there was a prejudice that this was a war to reduce the O'd Boninien to a province. His constituents thought the war involves the very question of constitutional liberty, now and forever, and he, with this view, was ready to vote everything, without stint, let or bindrance, to put down the war and re-establish the Union on a basis never to be overthown. Pass the re-

or bindrance, to put down the war and re-establish the Union on a basis never to be overthrown. Pass the re-solution as it is, and it would give strength and muscle to every arm now striving for the Union. Mr. Tarmbull said he could not vote for the resolution as it was worded.

Mr. Halz said he would vote for the resolution exactly as it was. He centended that it had never been claimed that the government had any right to interfere with shavery in the States. He had always declared so and did now. He thought it due to friends, like those in Virginia, if these are our sentiments to say so.

shavery in the States. He had always declared so and did now. He thought it due to friends, like those in Virginia, if these are our sentiments to say so.

Mr. Kenney, (opp.) of Md., objected to the resolution, because it does not state fully the causes of the war. He thought it was not entirely due to the Southern disunionists. If offers of ponce and conciliation had been accepted last session, we would not have been in war. He would vote for the resolution with this explanation of what were the actual causes of the war.

Mr. Clark, (rep.) of N. H., said he would vote for the resolution as presented by the Senator from Tennessee. The Senators from Tennessee and from Virginia contended with difficulties we knew nothing of, and he was willing to let them have it and bid them God speed in their efforts to preserve the Union.

The motion to amend was disagreed to.

Mr. Pota asked that the resolution be divided. He could not vote for the first part, but would for the last period.

never, from the moment I first knew what the constitution of my country was, did I ever utter one word or
cherish one thought that was false to the constitution and
Union of the country.

Mr. Browning, (r.p.) of Il., intended to yose for the resolution, but could not permit the remarks of the Senatorfrom Kentucky to go unreplied to. The Senator had been
allowed the largest liberty, and he has taken every opportomity to assail the President, but he had not heard a single word of denunciation against those who seized the
property and assaulted the flag. He desired to know
whether he approved the acts of South Carolina in attempting to withdraw from the Union, and the acts of
those States who followed her in treason. He desired to
ask the Senator from Kentucky what the President should
have done when the flag was fired on, when loyal men
were fired on and their lives assailed. He has not informed us, nor none of those who assailed the President
have informed us. Should the government have bumbled
itself before treason? If not, what else could it de? These
are deluding themselves totally who think that any compromise with treason will close this war. Chivalric Southern treason boasts that the slaves are arming in
their behalf, but if suggested that the North
put arms in the hands of its black citizens,
then goes up a dismal howl. Let them be
ware lest they teach us a lesson. If they force us to assume that he would advise the President to proclaim
universal emancipation. The Senator top metaline, the
contended that all propositions for peace were flercely
denounced by Senators from Virginia and others.

The recolution was then adopted by the following vote:—
YEAS—Messers, Anthony, Browning, Chandler, Clark,
Cowan, Dison, Doolluth, Fersenden, Foot, Foster, Grimes,
Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnston of Tenn, Kennedy, King,
Harris, Howe, Johnston of Tenn, Kennedy, King,
Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnston of Tenn, Kennedy, King,
Harlan, Harris, Howe, Johnston of Tenn, Kennedy, King,
Harlan, Harris, Howe, Jo The metion to amond was disagreed to.

Mr. Pour asked that the resolution be divided. He could not vote for the first part, but would for the last portion.

The Senate refused to divide.

Mr. Brackinning, (opp.) of Ky., said he could not vote for the resolution, because he thought it did not state facts. The present condition of the country was due to the refusal of the majorsty hast whater to listen to any terms of comprenies or conciliation. The attack on Fort Sumter was not a sufficient cause for a general war. It was a local difficulty, which he believed night have been settled, but the subsequent acts of the Prosident and his constitutional advisors had done much to bring about a general war. I believe, sir, the gentlemen who represent the majority of the people are responsible for the failure to bring about an adjustment of the difficulty. I do not think the Congress of the United States is acting up to its whole duty to the whole country, lecience the Senate is induced by considerations which do not touch the interests of the whole country, and to sense extent influenced by passien and resontment. I believe this war is prosecuted according to the purposes of the majority of these who are managing the legislation of the country for the purposes of subjugation, and I believe it is useless for those who wish for peace to talk to the majority here. He might as well talk to the winds. He then referred to Mr. Trumbully amendment in regard to freeing slaves in erse of being found aiding treason, and contended that it was in effect a general act of emacipation. I contend that this war is not to maintain the constitution has been trampled under foot by the proceedings of the President. I have moteraken to show that the constitution has been deliberately, frequently and liagrantly violated in the course foot by the proceedings of the President in the constitution has been deliberately, frequently and liagrantly violated in the conrece of this war. We have heard no argument to meet those we have aclused. They, ther

Mr. Trumbuli—b.
Mr. Trumbuli—cxplained that he voted against it on account of objectionable phraseology.
After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

House of Representatives.

Washington, July 25, 1861.

Mr. Richardson, (opp.) of Ill., rising to a personal ex-Mr. Richardson, (opp.) of the case of the planation, said the remarks he made yesterday were entirely without premeditation. If, in the heat of debate, entirely without premeditation. If, in the heat of debate, he had wounded the feelings of any gentleman, he regret-ted it. If he had violated the courtesy of the House, he made his humble acknowledgment. This statement was not prompted by any one, but was made in justice to his own feelings. Yesterday was the only occasion he had been led into a personal controversy, and he assured his friend that he went farther than he intended.

Mr. Burnett was not in his seat during this explanation. The World's FAIR.

The House passed the Senate joint resolution appropri-

ating \$2,000 in order that the President may adopt such measures as may be necessary to insure a representation of the Enited States at the World's Fair in London in 1862. FINANCIAL MEASURES.

Mr. STEVENS, (rep.) of Pa., from the Committee on Ways

md Means, reported the Senate bill supplementary to the late Joan act, with an amendment authorizing the Sec-retary of the Treasury to fix the denomination of Treasury notes below \$50, which he may exchange for coin, bearing integes at 9 per cent per annum. If this amount is

necessary in order to negotiate a loan—the aggregate amount of Treasury notes not to exceed \$250,000. The duties on imports, tea, coffice, sugar, spices, wines, liquors and all such excise and other internal duties and taxes as may be collected, are pluiged for the redemption of the debt incurred. Adopted by one majority. The bill passed, THE DIRECT TAX BILL,

Mr. STEVENS, from the Committee on Ways and Beans, to whom she direct tax and internal duties bill was yeaterday referred, reported that they were unable to devise any provision which will be constitutional, and at the same time carry into effect the instructions of the House. preser, the voice of the people of Kentucky. Ohio and anticky have always been friends, in most causes voting together. But if the Senator from Kentucky speaks the voice of Kentucky, then Ohio and Kentucky are enemies, and I know that they are friends. I know that the words now spoken by the Senator from Kentucky de not meet with a response from the people of his own State. He says the President of the United States brought on this war, by his preclamation of April last. I said of freed on our day in Charleston? Would the Senator from Kentucky have us bear the shame and ignominy and not resent it? Who associated Fort Scenter and fired on one of the distinguished citizens of his own State, even airer he had raised a has of truce, and 2 eu on him while the buildings were burning over his heard? Is thus no act of war? Who stole the mint at New Orleans? Who captured the army in Texas and betrayed the country there? Who committed act after act of war against this country, and in violation of the constitution organized in new government, denying the authority of the old one, and attempted to subvert the government by force? And yet nothing is said of this by the Senator from Kennucky, but the President is held up as the man who has brought this war upon us. The fact is, the people of this nation have forborne with the discussionists of the Southern States too much, and too long. The honorable Senator says he refused to grant Larf terms of compromise. Our fathers made a congromise which we are now willing to stand upon. We do not propose to change this compromise of the constitution, it is the o hy compromise we can stand upon, and the Senator from Kentucky and the disamionists of the Southern States have no right to come to me and say, you have involved the country in a civil war, because you would not do whathe wished you to do, because we did not change the constitution and engraft new provisions upon it, and especially in the face of the public rotico of the last election. No, Mr. President, it is the Southern Sta

The Senate's amendments to the bills for the payment of the Battimore police, making appropriations for facilitating the comage of gold dollars, and for the manufacture and purchase of flag signals, were considered and adopted.

sidered in Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

Mr. Strywns moved to include slaves in the objects of the direct taxation.

Mr. Lovrnow, (rep.) of fil., expressed his surprise at the amendment, as the federal government has never recognized human bondage as proporty.

Mr. Strwns explained that the proposed tax was a capitation tax, and not as on property.

Mr. Lovrnow wished to know why, then, that a capitation tax was not laid on all other persons,

Mr. Bingham, (rep.) of Ohio, advocated the amendment on the ground that the constitution warranted the tax according to representation.

Mr. Loveloy wished to know why, then, that a capitation tax was not laid on all other persons.

Mr. Bingliam, (rep.) of Ohio, advocated the amendment on the ground that the constitution warranted the tax according to representation.

Mr. Sherpell, (opp.) of R. I., moved, in order to obvitate the difficulty, to make the sentence read as follows:—"Direct taxes on all property in the States properly subject to exaction." In the course of his remarks he said that Rhodd Island would contribute still further of hermen and give her last doilar for the purpose of sapgeossing the rebellion. She would say, "Take what we have, but give us a government." His amendment was disagreed to.

Mr. Wickliffs, (Union) of Ky., objected to the passage of a bill of this magnitude with almost telegraphic speed, instead of devoting not less than two weeks to its consideration. He was amazed that the question was raised as to whether slavery should be taxed as property, when in every instance of direct taxation the tax has been so imposed. The amendment of the tariff, which in many instances is prohibited, would yield more money than this bill. A direct tax was the most odious, oppressive and electron than at the Castom House.

Mr. Burnerr, (secess.) of Ky., said if there was to be a direct taxation, let it come now. They could not maintain the credit of the government unless they provide the means of paying the interest on the public debt. He was against this bill. Those who evinced so much spirit in voting men and money to carry on the war should not retreat from the means for footing the bills.

Mr. Roscoc Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated a tax on bonds, mortgages, State and railroad stocks, and opposed the bill.

Mr. Calverr, (Union) of Md., wanted the tax imposed our real and personal property of all descriptions. He came here to vote everything necessary to carry on the war. A direct tax was not so odious as the revolution which must be suppressed.

Mr. Success Conking, (rep.) of N. Y., advocated the taxing of annual incomes ten

Army.

Among the passengers arrived in this city by the Marion, from Havana, appears the name of Gen. Adrian Woll, who has figured conspicuously in Mexican affairs for Woll, who has figured conspicuously in Mexican affairs for many years. His name is connected with some operations on the Rio Grande during the war between Mexico and the United States; but it is chiefly in the civil wars which have devasted the former republic during so many years that he became known. He was a staunch supporter of Miramon, and fled from Mexico when that personage played his last card at the battle of Calculaipam, making his way to the Pacific coast, where he embarked, we believe, on board a French vessel, the captain of which protected him most courageously from an attempted capture by his enemics.

protected nim meas continuous to be a Frenchman. In-fact we have seen the statement, and never anything to the contrary, so often, that it is fair to suppose it true. the contrary, so often, that it is fair to suppose it true. The General has the reputation of being personally brave, but his character as an able officer does not stand very high. His enemies, of course, speak disparagingly of him, but we have reason to believe that even Miramon had a poor opinion of him. He sustained himself bravely at Guadalajara, where he was wounded in the assault in which General Uraga, of the constitutional army, fell haddle more than the constitution that the cons badly wounded and was made a prisoner. General Woll'a life, like most of his Mexican contemporaries, has been

Reported Arrival of Prince Napoleon at Halifax, &c.

Bosron, July 25, 1861.

It is reported that Prince Napoleon and his wife Clothide arrived at Halifax on the 22d, in the steamer Jerome Bonaparte.

The report that the Massachusetts Fifth threw away its colors at the battle on Sunday is incorrect. W. H. Lawrence, of Medford, who carried the colors, was killed, but the colors were neither lost nor thrown away.

Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA STOCK BOARD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 25, 1861.
Stocks dull. Pennsylvania State 5's, 77½; Reading Railroad, 17½; Merris Canal, 29; Long Island Railroad, 9¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37¾; sight exchange on New York unchanged.

ALBANY, July 25, 1861.

scale. The scalar from those closed by saying that as a friend of the constitution, as a friend of my country, as a Senator from the State of Kentucky, as a philanthropist, I am against this war.

Mr. Poolarris, (rep.) of Wis.—The Senator charges on the majority on this floor the responsibility of the country now being involved in a civil war, and charges also if the majority had yielded to the demands of the mlnority the country would now be at peace. Sir, what were these demands made by the minority? Not in support of the constitution, not to stand by the constitution as it is, but to make a new constitution, with a provision that the lestitution of slavery should be carried into all the Territories we now have, and all we might hereafter acquire, even to Cape Horn. Not only did they make this demand, but they demand it with arms in their hands. But do you suppose the representatives of the majority of the American people would acquiesce in such demands as these, made by a majority with arms in their hands, and threatening to overthrow the government? Does that Honorable Senator suppose, who was a candidate for the Presidency, and who was defeated, and when the candidate of the majority, who was elected, was about to be inaugurated, and a minority with arms in their hands, threatened to prevent that inauguration. Does in suppose the majority were to a man a humiliating demand of the minority? And, Sir, werse than that, which also question was put to the representatives of this minority, if we agree to your demands that the Constitution shall be changed, will you then give up this decrine of secresses, and as any you will stand by the Union hereafter? But they agree to It? Not at all, sir. We could have no Union on any terms whatever. They said we will have the right at any time, with arms in durands, to windraw from the Union. It was a minority, with arms in their hands, demanding not only a new constitution, but demanding that we should acquiesce in the destruction of the government, and I prove it by the de New York unchanged.

ALBANY, July 25, 1861.

Flour steady. No sales of wheat. Corn: less doing, with larger receipts; market easier; sales 1,600 bushols on private terms. Oats dull: sales 7,000 bushels Chicago at 32c. Whiskey; sales 60 bbis, at 16c. Received by Central Railroad for New York 480 bbis, flour, 202 do. highwines, 127 pork, 1300 sides leather, 132 bales wool, 488 bags malt, 258 do. wheat, do. for Roston and the east; 2,625 bbis, flour, shipped by tows to New York, July 24; 109,734 bushels corn, 20,780 do. rye, 168,000 do. wheat, 6,500 do. cats, 21,000 do. feed, 5,500 malt.

Go. Wheat, 5,500 do. cass, 21,000 do. feed, 5,600 mail.

Fiorr steady: sales 800 bis: at \$4.60 for fancy. Whee
continues scarce and the market quiet: small sales Minni
sota clob at 90c. Own nominally 36c. Canal freight
did and unchanged. Lake imports—390 bils. flour
12,000 bushels wheat. Canal experts—1,561 bils. flour
2,500 bushels wheat, 24,000 bushels corn, 7,000 bushel
peas.

peas.

BUFFALO, July 20—1 P. M.
Flour steady. Wheat quiet: sake 14,000 bushels No. 2
Chicago spring at 75c. Corn thrmer: gales 112,060 bushels na 31c. a 52c. Other grains quiet. Whiskey unchanged.
Canal freights steady. Imports—5,000 bbls. flour, 47,000 bushels wheat, 172,000 bushels corn. Exports—400 bbls.
flour, 34,000 bushels wheat, 176,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels corn, 11,000 bushels on the same peace of the same

bushels cats.

Chicago, July 25, 1865.

Flour dull. Wheat Ic. casier: sales at 57c. a 68c. ft No. 1, 62c. for No. 2, in store. Corn dull and lower. Recipts—3, 200 bbls. flour, 6, 100 bushels wheat, 167,000 bushels corn. Shipments—1,300 bbls. flour, 47,000 bushels corn. Freights 16c. better. Experience phages of

change unchanged.

Cincinnari, Joly 25, 1861.

Flour nominal; little demand. Whiskey firm at 13%c.

Provisions unchanged. Lard Sc. a 8%c. Money quiet.

Exchange & a 3%.

Accident to Mrs. Fillmore.—Mrs. Millard Fillmore.

the wife of our late President, met with a serious accident on Monday last in Buffalo. It appears that she was on horseback, enjoying a ride, when the animal became un-manageable and started down the street at a rapid gait, throwing Mrs. Fillmore from her seat and inflicting upon her some sovere bruises. She was at once taker up and properly cared for.

Arrivals and Departures.

ARRIVALS.

LIVERPOOL—Steamship Glasgow—Capt Haworth, A Pinicand lady, Miss Kate Dunnell, Mr Adams and lady, Mr O Connor, Mr W Wolley, Mr Procuna, Mr F Burgess, Rev Thomas Keating, H C Jones, Mr Wight, Mis Wright, Mr A Rawlings, Mr S G Dodsworth, Mr F Hore, Mr R J Hore, Mr A Rawlings, Mr S G Dodsworth, Mr F Hore, Mr R J Hore, Mr A Buckley, Miss M Buckley, Mr S Association, Mr Sandberg, Mr E Coloman,

ARROVO—Sohr C Fantuazzie—Messes E Delancy, David Gilliand.

ARROYO-Schr C Fantuazzie-Messer E Deianoy, David Gliilland.

Liverpoot.—Steamship Canada, from Boston—D McKay,
Mrs McKay and infant, Miss McKay and two sisters, D P
Ives, J L Jordan, Mrs Jordan, S E Ireson, Miss Braky and
Mrs Cleude and child, of Boston; Wm Kitson and W Hunter, of Lowell; J L Lothrop, of Massachusetts; Mrs Morse
and son, Miss Morse, Miss A A Morse, of Bath; A Hamilton,
of Pavtucket; W Schmidt, D Sagnders and wife, G Soule
and H Galding, of NYork; H B Nason and C E Simmons, of
Troy; C Caderinil, of Sing Sing; Nrs Bishoprick, of Cincinnati; H Lothrop and J W Nevit, of Cospils, T Galt, H Burstall, Mr Dickimson and wife. Hawkey, G Galt, H Burstall, Mr Dickimson and wife. Hawkey, G LondonSyemes, W Hawthorn G Massachusetts; A Lyman, of Troy
E White and C Bartin, of St Johns Mrs Teighe, of Toronto;
Architishop Cannolly, D. Cronan and Mr Gruber, of Halifas;
T Rigby, of England—12.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE FEET.—TO OUR READERS WHO SUFFER FROM corns, bunkers, bud main, or any excrescences of the feet, we would recommend a call on Dr. BRIGGS, the emiliant chiropedist, of No. 212 Broadway, New York, this treatment of all such troubleg one customers has been the most successful ever heard of in this country or in Europe. Without pain, drawing blood or any unpleasant applications to the foot, he rolieves the patient skillfully and effectually. Has professional skill has received the testimony of a large number of sufferers, and the general approbation of the press. Dr. Briggs' Carn Eradicator and Bunion Curtaive is one of the safest and most effectual remedies in usa. It has been tried by persons of the highest respectability and has never failed to produce the desired results. Office 212 Broadway.